

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, a valuable LOT of land, lying in Port Tobacco, with valuable improvements, consisting of a large house about 150 feet by twenty, five on the lower floor, and six rooms on the upper floor, with a brick chimney, and a kitchen twenty feet square, and a very valuable stable, two on the side of the lot, very suitable for a carriage, and a good garden well planted in the accustomed public house, a very convenient place for a store, the said lot being convenient, wood and water, and lies fronting the court in the yard of said lot stands a large elm tree, suitable for shade in the summer. The said lot improvements to be sold for ready cash. Any person desirous to purchase the said lot and improve, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will attend, on the first day of March next, at the house of Rachel Furry, in the said town of Port Tobacco, for that purpose.

JOSSEPH SIMMS.

ICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the subscriber, on the twenty-ninth of August, in the year 1775, called a public auction, for the payment of the said ice, as the balance of the consideration of money of two tracts of land, the one called Chapel, the other Glassfield, but before the sale made by the said Bailey to the subscriber, without the privacy or knowledge of the subscriber, conveyed part of said tracts, or of a third person: The subscriber therefore, as a person may purchase or take an assignment of, as he is determined not to pay said bond therefor.

ANDREW ADAMS.

February 12, 1775.
WANTED to purchase or hire, two negro or servant men, that are good COOPEERS, by apply to the subscriber, at Mr. William Reynolds Annapolis.

ISAAC PERKINS.

E is at the plantation of John Watkinson, Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a dark about 13 hands high, with a bright bay salt hands high, neither of them docked or The owner may have her again, on proving and paying charges.

BALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOIS.

THIS opportunity of informing his old friends and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and removed from the house lately occupied by any, to the opposite side of the same street, at lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he carries on the cabinet, chair-making, and business. He likewise makes sword scabbards, and billiard racks, in the neatest manner.

ED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation near Newport, in Charles county, about the 10th of November last, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen or fourteen years old; her legs, belly, flanks, round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her mane, which makes a kind of star; she trotted; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever finds up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at shall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

ED or stolen, from the plantation of John Bladenburgh, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November last, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, branded on the near side of the face with the letters S R; life paces short, gallops, and trotts of one of her hind legs of a greyish colour, of years of age, and is forward with foal. Whoever finds the said mare, so that she may be had, if stolen, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, they shall receive fifty shillings.

WILLIAM RAY.

WENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Lower district, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1775.

ay last night from the subscriber, living in the town of Hawling's river, near the chapel, a man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, if any beard; had on, when he was in country cloth jacket, both kersey worn, the upper one black and white, much under one white, breeches of the same kind the under jacket, much worn and patched, try linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes, with iron plates on the soles, and nails tied with strings, a Dutch cap tarred on the top, he has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and on his chin opposite the lost tooth, a small mark of a hole. Whoever takes up said man, and brings him in any goal, and gives notice, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought above reward, including what the law allows.

RICHARD GREEN.

Annapolis, January 30, 1775.
subscriber being appointed commissioner by convention to superintend the business of the state of Maryland for the purpose of circulating currency for the use of the agreeable to resolves of the honourable West-street, Annapolis, in the house that an office is now kept, where constant given by

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.

RE-EN.

(XXXII YEAR.)

T H B

(No 1642.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 213

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 27, 1775.

AN ADDRESS

of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the State of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

(Continued from our last.)

IF the king of Britain really desired peace, why did he order all your vessels to be seized and confiscated? Why did he most cruelly command that the men found on board such vessels should be added to the crews of his ships of war, and compelled to fight against their own countrymen, to spill the blood of their neighbours and friends, nay, of their fathers, their brothers, and children; and all this before his pretended ambassadors of peace had arrived on our shores? Does any history, sacred or profane, record any thing more impious, more horrible, more execrably wicked, tyrannical, or devilish? If there be one single idea of peace in his mind, why does he order your cities to be burnt, your country desolated, your brethren to starve and languish, and die in prisons? If any thing was intended besides destruction, devastation and bloodshed, why are the mercenaries of Germany transported near four thousand miles to plunder your houses, to ravish your wives and daughters, to strip your infant children, to expose whole families, naked, miserable, and forlorn, to want, to hunger, to inclement skies, and wretched deaths? If peace were not totally repudiated by him, why are these pusillanimous, deluded, servile wretches among you, who, for present sale, or impious bribes, would sell their liberty, their children, and their souls; who, like savages, worship every devil who promises not to hurt them, or obey any mandates, however cruel, for which they are paid? How is it, that these sordid degenerated creatures, who bow the knee to this king, and daily offer incense at his shrine, should be denied the peace so repeatedly promised them? Why are they indiscriminately abused, robbed, and plundered, with their more deserting neighbours? But in this world, as in the other, it is right and just that the wicked should be punished by their seducers.

In a word, if peace was the desire of your enemies, and humanity their object, why do they thus trample under foot every right, and every duty, human and divine? Why, like the demons of old, is their wrath to be expiated only by human sacrifices? Why do they excite the savages of the wilderness to murder our inhabitants, and exercise cruelties unheard of among civilized nations? No regard for religion or virtue remains among them. Your very churches bear witness to their impiety. Your churches are abused, without hesitation, as galls, as stables, and as houses of sport and theatrical exhibitions. What faith, what trust, what confidence can you repose in those men, who are deaf to the calls of humanity, dead to every sentiment of religion, and void of all regard for the temples of the Lord of Hosts?

And why all this desolation, bloodshed, and unparalleled cruelty? They tell you to reduce you to obedience. Obedience! to what? To their sovereign will and pleasure. And what then? Why then you shall be pardoned, because you consent to be slaves. And why should you be slaves now, having been freemen ever since this country was settled? Because, forsooth, the king and parliament of an island three thousand miles off choose that you should be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. And is this the people whose proud domination you are taught to solicit? Is this the peace which some of you so ardently desire? For shame! For shame!

But you are told that their armies are numerous, their fleet strong, their soldiers valiant, their resources great, that you will be conquered, that victory ever attends their standard, and that your opposition is vain, your resistance fruitless. What then? You can be but slaves at last, if you should think life worth holding on to bafe a tenure.

But who is it that gives victory? By whom is a nation exalted? Since what period hath the race been always to the swift, and the battle to the strong? Can you be persuaded that the merciful King of Kings hath surrendered his crown and sceptre to the merciless tyrant of Britain, and committed the affairs of this lower world to his guidance, controul, and direction? We learned otherwise of our fathers, and God himself told us that strength and numbers avail not against him. Seek then to be at peace with him, solicit his alliance, and fear not the boasted strength and power of your foes.

You may be told, that your forts have been taken, your country ravaged, and that your armies have retreated, and therefore that God is not with you. It is true that some forts have been taken, that our country hath been ravaged, and that our Maker is displeased with us. But it is also true that the King of Heaven is not like the king of Britain, implacable. If his assistance be sincerely implored, it will surely be obtained. If we turn from our sins, he will turn from his anger. Then will our arms be crowned with success, and the pride and power of our enemies, like the arrogance and pride of Nebuchadnezzar, will vanish away. Let us to our duty, and victory will be our reward. Let us to our duty, and victory will be our reward. Let us to our duty, and victory will be our reward.

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all depended on your own exertions; and when you have done these things, then rely upon the good Providence of Almighty God for success, in full confidence that without his blessing all our efforts will inevitably fail.

A people moving on these solid principles never have been, and never will be subjugated by any tyrant whatever. Cease then to desire the flesh-pots of Egypt, and remember their task-masters and oppression. No longer hesitate about rejecting all dependence on a king who will rule only with a rod of iron. Tell those who blame you for declaring yourselves independent, that you had done no more than what your late king had done for you; that he declared you to be out of his protection; that he absolved you from all allegiance; that he made war upon you, and instead of your king became your enemy and destroyer. By his consent, by his own act, you became independent of his crown. If you are wise you will always continue so. Freedom is now in your power. Value the heaven's gift. Remember, that if you dare to neglect or despise it, you offer an insult to the Divine Bestower. Nor despair of keeping it. Defiance and despondency mark a little mind, and indicate a groveling spirit.

After the armies of Rome had been repeatedly defeated by Hannibal, that imperial city was besieged by this brave and experienced general, at the head of a numerous and victorious army. But, so far were her glorious citizens from being dismayed by the loss of so many battles, and of all their country, to confident in their own virtue, and the protection of Heaven, that the very land on which the Carthaginians were encamped was sold at public auction for more than the usual price. Those heroic citizens declined to receive his protections, or to regard his proclamations. They remembered that their ancestors had left them free; and ancestors who had bled in refusing their country to the tyranny of kings. They invoked the protection of the Supreme Being; they bravely defended their city with undaunted resolution; they repelled the enemy, and recovered their country. Blush then, ye degenerate spirits! who give all over for lost, because your enemies have marched through three or four counties in this and a neighbouring state; ye who basely fly to have the yoke of slavery fixed upon your necks, and to swear that you and your children after you shall be slaves for ever. Such men deserve to be slaves, and are fit only for beasts of burthen to the rest of mankind. Happy would it be for America if they were removed away, instead of continuing in this country to people it with a race of animals, who, from their form, must be classed with the human species, but possess none of those qualities which render them more respectable than the brutes.

There never yet was a war in which victory and success did not sometimes change sides. In the present nothing hath happened either singular or decisive. Enquire dispassionately, and be not deceived by those artful tales which emissaries from the enemy so industriously circulate.

A powerful and well disciplined army, supported by a respectable fleet, invade this country: they are opposed by an army, which, though numerous and brave, is quite undisciplined. Notwithstanding this manifest disparity, they have never thought it prudent to give us battle, though they have often had the fairest opportunities. True it is, that taking advantage of that critical moment, when our forces were almost disbanded, they have penetrated into Jersey, and marched a considerable distance without being attacked. If any are alarmed at this circumstance, let them consider that we do not fight for a few acres of land, but for freedom; for the freedom and happiness of millions yet unborn. Would it not be highly imprudent to risk such important events upon the issue of a general battle, when it is certain Great Britain cannot long continue the war, and by protracting it we cannot fail of success? The British ministry, sensible of this truth, and convinced that the people of England are aware of it, have promised that the present campaign shall be the last.

They are greatly and justly alarmed at their situation. A country drained of men and money; the difficulty of supplying fleets and armies at so great a distance; the danger of domestic insurrections; the probability that France will take advantage of their defenceless condition; the ruin of their commerce by our privateers; these are circumstances at which the boldest are dismayed. They are convinced that the people will not remain long content in such a dangerous situation. Hence it is, that they press so hard to make this campaign decisive, and hence it is, that we should endeavour to avoid it. Even suppose that Philadelphia, which many believe to be of such great importance, suppose it was taken or abandoned, the conquest of America will still be at a great distance. Millions, who disdain to part with their liberties, their consciences, and the happiness of their posterity in future ages, for ignominious protections and dishonourable pardons.

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, Nov. 1.

As soon as the speech was read yesterday in the house of commons, Mr. Neville rose and moved "for an humble address to be presented to his majesty," as usual, the address was read, and the motion for presenting it seconded by Mr. Hutton. Both these gentlemen spoke for some time on the occasion.

Lord John Cavendish then rose and opposed the motion, recapitulating the old grounds of opposition on the American subjects, censuring the war itself as unjust, and the conduct of it as ineffectual, barbarous, and

inhuman. After dwelling for some time on the disagreeable side of the picture, his lordship produced an amendment to the address, which the speaker read to the house. It chiefly turned upon a censure of the ministry, a desire that his majesty would order an enquiry into their conduct, and after very circumstantially arguing upon the evil advice which had been given his majesty, begged that the success of the war might be used moderately and prudently.

Governor Johnston followed lord John, and in very severe terms arraigned the conduct of administration, not only blaming them for commencing the present war, but endeavouring to prove that they had as yet had no success, and that even the affair of Long-Island was by no means a matter worthy of triumph, as that island was a mere out-post to New-York, as New-York was an out-post to America, and that it would have been wrong for the provincials to have attempted to maintain it. The governor paid general Howe and his brother very great compliments on their manoeuvres in the capture of the island, and inferred that, from the whole of gen. Howe's conduct in taking it, his caution in not forcing any of the provincials strong holds, his opening trenches at six hundred yards distance from their redoubts, with his general orders to his officers to act with all possible circumspection, it was evident the general thought most highly of the provincials, and that he therefore treated them with as much respect as any enemy ever were treated with.

The governor complained of the defenceless state of the kingdom, and urged the danger of an immediate war with France and Spain. The minister's speech, which they had just heard from the king's mouth, he declared to be an entire compound of—hypocrisy. It made his majesty talk of peace at the very moment when not only all Europe, but this kingdom, gave the most evident appearances of preparation for war. In short, it was like a deceptive mirror, reflecting a false image of truth. That part of it which talked of giving the Americans law and liberty, he conceived to be a mere turn of wit and humour, which would not bear a serious interpretation.

The governor spoke loudly of the falsehood of France, and the little reliance that was to be put on her professions, instancing a circumstance which happened while cardinal Mazarine was minister, when the Portuguese and Spaniards were at war together, and the latter had received repeated assurances of the pacific intentions of France, although that kingdom had actually sent Portugal troops, clothed them, paid them, and officered them.

The governor said he was far from being pleased with the Americans for their declarations in favour of independence, but he saw clearly that they were driven to the measure by our vigorous persecution of them. We had hired foreign troops to fight against them, and they had no other way of putting themselves on a footing with us, than by throwing off the yoke, declaring themselves independent, and inviting foreign aid to defend them. They had, he said, taken every possible means to avoid such a measure; they had sent a most humble petition to government, praying relief, and couched their prayer in the strongest terms of duty and allegiance; government had, with the most provoking harshness, rejected their petition, refusing to give any answer to it, or offering in any other manner to hear them. The mode of their declaring for independency was to be sure in some measure indecent. The declaration of the New-England government was exceedingly rude and ill written; the language was more unparaphrased and abusive than even worse treatment than what they had received would have justified; but then it must be considered as written merely to captivate the common people, and therefore a polished, polite, and very scrupulous decency, were probably but trifling objects with the writer. He, however, as much condemned it, as he applauded that of the Pennsylvanians.

The governor took occasion to censure the late issuing of press warrants, and declared that he was not only convinced a better mode of manning the navy might be found out, but that he was well informed the late press was carried on with a degree of irregularity and cruelty altogether unprecedented. He stated the list of killed and wounded to the house, declared that one of a press-gang was killed on board a merchantman, through the temerity of the officer of the gang; that many, both seamen and men attempted to be pressed, were desperately wounded, and that fourteen persons were drowned.

After having, with his usual warmth, condemned the ministry, and painted the speech as ill timed and fallacious, the governor gave his hearty assent to the amendment.

Mr. Wombwell rose to contradict the governors assertions relative to the conduct of the press, and the death of the sailor unfortunately shot; he declared that he was well instructed to declare, that the mercantile part of the city in general condemned the person who shot him, and were unanimously of opinion, that there never was a press better conducted than the present, nor more men obtained with less blood and tumult.

Mr. Wombwell spoke much in favour of government, and described the Americans as a cowardly banditti, who talked loudly, and ran lustily, when faced by men of courage. He dissented from the proposed amendment.

Mr. Wilkes, in a speech of half an hour, condemned the present war as one of the most absurd and unjust that time had ever produced. He told the ministers, boasting of their insight in having prophesied in the speech of last year, what had this year been verified, as the speech of the day from the throne had asserted. This triumph, he said, was exceedingly ill founded, the